THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. All Homoeopathic medicines purchased by Central Govt. for supplying to CGHS dispensaries are got tested from Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad (Government Laboratory) to ensure quality control. There is no provision for re-testing of these medicines in Laboratories other than the Government Laboratories. However, the manufacturer may get re-testing from private laboratories at his own cost, but such a report is not binding on the Government.

1621. [*Transferred to the 7th August*, 1989]

Incentives to Doctors Serving in Rural Areas

1622. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some special monetary and other incentives are given to doctors for serving in rural areas;

(b) whether these incentives to doctors have proved effective to encourage them to serve in rural areas;

(c) if so, to what extent and if not, whether Government propose to provide sufficient incentives to doctors to serve in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d) In order to attract doctors to serve in rural areas, the 8th Finance Commission, on the suggestions of the Ministry of Health and F.W. has provided special funds to States for providing the following incentive to doctors serving in rural areas and not allowed private practice:—

(i) A rural allowance equal to 25 per cent of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs 250/- per month for the doctors serving in PHCs and

(ii) House rent allowance at the rate of Rs. 15/- per month where the doctors are not provided residential accommodation, in addition, the Finance Commission has made sepcial provision ..of Rs. 53.52 crores for construction of residential quarters for the doctors, 9th Finance Commision has also recommended an outlay of Rs. 946.36 lakhs for construction of additional quarters for doctors working in PHCs.

Consequent to the introduction of these incentives, there appears to be at present better deployment of doctors in rural areas and only 111 Primary Health Centres out of a total of 18,939 or 0.58 per cent were without doctors on 31st March, 1989 according to reports from State Goverments.

Import of Psychotherapeutic Drugs

1623. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question No. 111 given in Rajya Sabha on the 2nd May, 1989 and state:

(a) what are the imports of various Psychotherapeutic drugs during the last 3 years, year-wise and whether it is a fact that some of them are being imported at a price of Rs. 1 lakh per Kg.;

(b) whether it is a fact that multinationals are sending country's money abroad;

(c) whether it is also a fact that loot of the Indian public and the country is mainly on account of the baseless views of his Ministry on the subject; and

(d) what steps have been taken to reconsider the matter and fix responsibility for helping the multinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The list of Psychotherapeutic drugs imported during last three years and their cost, as available with this Ministry, is given in the Annexure I [*See* Ap-

pendix CLI, Annexure No. 107] It will be noted there from that none of these drugs was imported at the cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh per Kg.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनैक्शन

1624. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
ठाकुर जगतपाल सिंह :

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी संख्या में नये कनैक्शन दिए गए ;

(ख) इन वर्षों के दौरान लम्बित आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग) उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां लम्बित आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या सर्वाधिक है और क्या प्रतीक्षा अवधि को कम करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान प्रदान किये गये नये टेलीफोन कनैक्शनों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	प्रदान किये गये नये टेलीफोन कनैक्शनों की संख्या
1986–87 . . .	8013
1987–88 . . .	12086
1988–89 . . .	20660

(ख) इन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतीक्षा सूची में लम्बित आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अवधि	लंबित आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या
31–3–87 तक . .	39171
31–3–88 तक . .	48533
31–3–89 तक . .	56525

(ग) 31–3–89 की स्थिति के अनुसार 8 शहरों में नये टेलीफोन कनैक्शनों के लिए लंबित पड़े आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या सबसे अधिक थी। प्रत्येक के सामने प्रतीक्षा सूची घटाने के लिए आवंटित उपस्कर (लाइनों की संख्या) दर्शायी गई है। ब्यौरे विवरण में दिये गये हैं (**नीचे देखिये**)।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	शहर का नाम	31–3–89 को लंबित पड़े आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या	आवंटित 1988–89	उपस्कर 1989–90
1.	इंदौर . . .	21558	20000	शून्य
2.	भोपाल . . .	6970	4000	1000
3.	रामपुर . . .	5905	6000	शून्य
4.	जबलपुर . . .	4426	शून्य	5000
5.	ग्वालियर . .	2629	शून्य	5000
6.	उज्जैन . . .	1255	1800	शून्य
7.	दुर्ग . . .	1175	शून्य	3000 (1000 के स्थान पर)
8.	रतलाम . . .	1061	3000 (2520 के स्थान पर)	1000